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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-93 BAE NOVEMBER 1944

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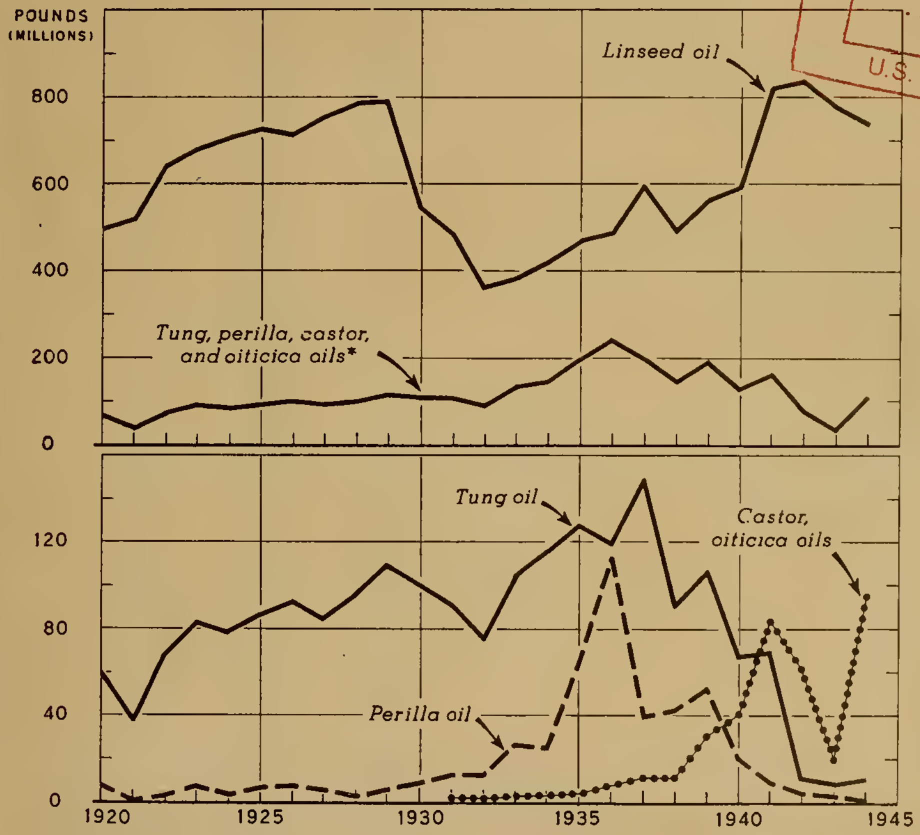
APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF LINSEED OIL AND OTHER DRYING OILS, 1920-44



*CASTOR OIL INCLUDES ONLY REPORTED FACTORY CONSUMPTION IN PAINT, VARNISH, AND OTHER DRYING-OIL PRODUCTS
1944 PARTLY ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43976 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Use of linseed oil in the United States has been unusually large since 1940 because of a high rate of industrial production, a scarcity since 1941 of other drying oils, and a high rate of building construction in 1941 and 1942. In addition to the increased domestic disappearance, large quantities of linseed oil were purchased by the Government in 1942, 1943, and 1944 for lend-lease export.

The record requirements for linseed oil were met by an expansion of domestic flaxseed production and substantial imports. But with a sharply reduced 1944 domestic crop of flaxseed and an uncertain outlook for imports of flaxseed in 1945, stocks of linseed oil will be reduced if consumption is to be maintained near the 1944 level.

Table 1. Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, October 1942 and 1943, August-October 1944

PRICES

Item	October		1944		
	1942	1943	August	September	October
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/45.8	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/46.5	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.5	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible returnable drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S. E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	13.7	14.0	14.5	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	---	---	11.1	11.1	11.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 2/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/ 3/	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	54.9	62.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	4/11.6	4/11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Cottonseed oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	5/ 2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.4	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	6/15.0	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	28.2	28.2	20.6	20.4	20.3
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3 bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	36.4	38.5	31.6	31.4	30.8
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.6
Glycerin, soaplye, basic 80%, drums or tanks, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	11.5	7/10.0	7/10.0

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	October 1942	October 1943	August 1944	September 1944	October 1944
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	149	142	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	106	101	100	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	111	108	107	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	104	98	96	98	98
Marine animal oils	127	132	131	132	130
Vegetable oils, domestic	126	132	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	146	157	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	104	93	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	101	90	96	92	90
Lard	103	106	102	106	106
Other food fats	133	139	141	141	141
All food fats	109	103	103	103	103
Soap fats	119	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	134	150	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	117	117	116	116	116
All industrial fats and oils	124	132	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Quoted in drums. 4/ Revised.
5/ Soap stock, 50 percent f.f.a., f.o.b. consuming point. 6/ Converted to present basis of quotation. 7/ Tanks only.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Tentative acreage goals and price-support programs for soybeans, flaxseed, cotton, and peanuts in 1945 were announced in mid-November. No change from 1944 was suggested in soybean or cotton acreage, but an increase of about 50 percent in flaxseed acreage and a decline of 4 percent in peanut acreage were proposed. Support prices for soybeans and peanuts would be the same as for the 1944 crops; a slight advance is indicated in the case of flaxseed whereby support prices would be placed at 10 cents per bushel under ceiling prices at all terminal markets. Cotton prices would be supported at 92.5 percent of the parity price.

Final goals and programs will be announced following discussions of the tentative goals in State meetings now being held. Also, these programs will be contingent upon action by the Congress in providing funds and authorization for carrying them into effect.

With a strong European demand for fats and oils to be supplied from the United States in 1945, prices of most fats and oils are expected to remain at or near ceiling levels throughout the year. In 1946, the major supply factor that might bring a decline in world prices of fats and oils would be the reopening of Far Eastern sources of supply to world trade. An increase

in world supplies of fats and oils or a decline in business activity would exert downward pressure on fats and oils prices in the United States. But these prices will also depend on Government price-supporting programs. Price-supporting commitments relating to fats and oils extend under present legislation to soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, and butterfat at not less than 90 percent of the parity or "comparable" price during the war and for at least 2 years after.

On the basis of preliminary estimates of 1944-crop outturns, based on November 1 indications, production of edible vegetable oils from domestio oilseeds in 1944-45 may total about 3 billion pounds, approximately 200 million pounds more than in 1943-44. Supplies of lard, grease, and linseed oil, however, will be much smaller than a year earlier. Butter production is expected to continue at a low level in 1945.

An increased demand for soap fats is indicated by recent advances in prices of fish oils, vegetable oil foots, and lower grades of grease, and by recent purchases of lard and rendered pork fat by soap manufacturers. Effective November 13, purchase of lard and rendered pork fat for use in soap was again prohibited. Military requirements for soap have been expanded considerably in recent months.

-- November 22, 1944

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- With production of fats and oils encouraged because of expanded wartime requirements, output from domestic materials in the 1943-44 crop year totaled 11.2 billion pounds compared with an average of 8.2 billion pounds in 1937-41. This may be the peak for several years. Output in 1944-45 probably will be approximately 10 billion pounds. The principal decline will be in lard and grease output, reflecting an estimated 25 to 30 percent reduction in the 1944 pig crop.

Tentative Acreage Goals and Price Supports for Oilseeds in 1945 Announced

Tentative acreage goals and price-support programs for oilseeds produced in 1945 were announced November 16 and were discussed in late November in a series of meetings in the States. Final decisions as to goals and programs will be partly based on these discussions. The proposed support prices also are contingent upon action by the Congress providing funds and authorizations for carrying out the program.

The proposed goal for soybeans in 1945 is 10,688,000 acres harvested for beans, the same as the indicated 1944 acreage. The proposed support price is also the same as for the 1944 crop -- $2.04 for green or yellow soybeans grading No. 1 or No. 2, with 14 percent moisture content. The present price-support programs would be continued. These are: (1) Contracts with processors who agree to pay farmers support prices or better for soybeans, (2) nonrecourse loans to farmers for properly stored soybeans, and (3) direct purchases of soybeans at terminal and other elevators.

A goal of 5 million planted acres of flaxseed in 1945 is suggested, an increase of about 1.7 million acres over 1944. With normal yields per acre, this increase would safeguard against the possibility of small imports of flaxseed in late 1945 and in 1946, when there may be a strong demand for linseed oil for repainting and new home building activity. The basic loan rates to farmers for properly stored flaxseed produced in 1945 would be raised in all markets to 10 cents below the ceiling price. At Minneapolis, this increase would be from $2.95 per bushel to $3.00 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed, delivered. In addition, a supplementary program to encourage expansion of flaxseed acreage may be formulated on the basis of current discussions.

The peanut goal suggested for 1945 is 4 million acres grown alone for all purposes and 3 million acres picked and threshed. These acreages are about 4 percent less than in 1944. The suggested price supports and price-support program are the same as those for peanuts harvested in 1944. Spanish, Virginia, and Valencia types are supported at a base price to farmers of $160 per ton. The Runner type is supported at $145 per ton. The War Food Administration will be the only authorized buyer of peanuts, but will purchase through shellers, crushers, and producer cooperative associations and will resell to processors at prices based on ceilings for peanut products..

The cotton acreage goal is tentatively placed at 20,472,000, the same as the 1944 acreage. Scarcity of labor is the limiting factor in cotton production under wartime conditions. Non-recourse loans will be made to farmers on the 1945 crop at 92-1/2 percent of the parity price, compared with 95 percent for the 1944 crop.

Prices of Fats and Oils to Continue at Wartime Levels in 1945

Resumption of European import demand for fats and oils and the continued unavailability of a large fraction of pre-war exports from surplus-producing areas will result in an increase in the pressure on available world supplies in 1945. This will be reflected in the United States fats and oils situation by a strong export demand.

The stringency in world supplies of fats and oils may be eased somewhat during 1946 or 1947, depending on the military situation, by rehabilitation of production and trade in some major Far Eastern-producing areas, notably the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies, and by an increased scale of whaling. Also, additional supplies of flaxseed might be available for export from Argentina if the need for burning linseed oil and linseed cake there is eliminated through the resumption of fuel imports.

These additional supplies, if forthcoming in 1946 and 1947, would tend to bring some reduction in world prices of fats and oils. With a low level of animal-fat production in Europe, however, the European demand for imports of fats is likely to be strong for at least 2 years after the defeat of Germany, depending to a considerable extent on the availability of foreign exchange. Export supplies of fats available to the Western nations in 1946, in any event, probably will still be smaller than in the pre-war period, and world prices probably will remain above pre-war levels. In the United States, prices of several domestic fats and oils in 1946 will depend in part on Government price-support programs.

Increased Output of Edible Vegetable Oils in 1944-45 Now Indicated

The outlook for supplies of the major edible vegetable oils in 1945 was materially improved by favorable weather in October for maturing and harvesting cottonseed and soybeans. On the basis of November 1 indications, cottonseed production in 1944 is estimated at 5,107,000 tons, 3 percent more than was forecast a month earlier and 9 percent more than was produced in 1943. The national average yield of cottonseed per planted acre in 1944, estimated at 499 pounds, is considerably higher than in any earlier year. The soybean crop this year is now estimated at 193,900,000 bushels, 4 percent more than expected in October and less than 1 percent under 1943 output. Yields per acre are expected to average 18.1 bushels, the same as in 1943. Estimated production of peanuts picked and threshed is 2,337 million pounds, slightly less than forecast in October but about 6 percent more than the 1943 output.

Total output of cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut oils in 1944-45 may be around 3 billion pounds compared with about 2.8 billion pounds a year earlier. Production of cottonseed oil probably will increase by approximately the same percentage as output of cottonseed. Despite the slight reduction indicated in the 1944 soybean crop, crushings of soybeans may be somewhat greater in 1944-45 than a year earlier with reduced use of ground or whole soybeans for feed. The price of soybeans is higher than last season, while soybean meal prices remain the same. Also, supplies of soybean meal are more plentiful in relation to feeders' demand than they were in the 1943-44 season.

Requirements of the edible peanut trade for farmers' stock peanuts are expected to be greater in 1944-45 than a year earlier, with large increase in purchases of peanut products by the armed forces. Consequently, peanut crushings and peanut oil production in 1944-45 may be somewhat less than a year earlier, when the output of oil was 135 million pounds.

Low Rate of Butter Output to Continue; Lard Supplies in 1945 May be Tight

Present prospects are for a continued low rate of butter output in the first quarter of 1945. A rather tight supply situation in lard in 1945 is likely if exports continue large. Total stocks of lard and rendered pork fat on October 1, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 519 million pounds -- a high level compared with October 1 stocks in earlier years. But most of this lard was held by the War Food Administration and will be used to help meet relief and lend-lease export requirements in late 1944 and early 1945. Soap manufacturers also held a substantial quantity of lard on October 1. Commercial stocks of lard on October 1 were estimated at 89 million pounds, a relatively low level. Output of lard in the 12 months beginning October 1, 1944, probably will be around 2.5 billion pounds, approximately 1 billion pounds (29 percent) less than a year earlier.

Tight Supply Situation Next Summer in Prospect for Linseed Oil

Prospects for imports of flaxseed from Argentina remain uncertain. With a reduced crop of flaxseed this year in the United States and Canada, a tight supply situation in linseed oil is likely to develop next summer before the new crop from the main producing area reaches crushing mills.

Disappearance of linseed oil in the United States in 1944 probably will total about 725 million pounds compared with 773 million pounds in 1943 (table 6). The reduction in 1944 apparently was due mainly to increased supplies of dehydrated castor oil made from castor beans imported from Brazil. Utilization of quick-drying oils in 1944 (tung, oiticica, dehydrated castor, and perilla, but mainly castor) probably will increase to over 100 million pounds compared with less than 30 million pounds in 1943 when use of castor oil was restricted because of short supplies, (Table 7).

Total use of oils and fats in paint and varnish in 1944 has been somewhat below the quota level, apparently as a result of a scarcity of other paint materials and of containers, and probably also because painters are hard to find. These factors may be somewhat less restrictive in 1945.

Supplies of linseed oil should be more plentiful in the latter part of 1945 than in the summer. But inventories of linseed oil probably will be reduced to a minimum working level by September 1 next year. The total supply of linseed oil for the 12 months beginning September 1, 1944, excluding Government stocks, may not exceed 800 million pounds, unless imports of Argentine flaxseed are received during the period. Exports of linseed oil in the 12-month period, except from stocks held by the Government on September 1, probably will be small.

A stronger demand for soap fats is indicated by the recent return of prices of vegetable oil foots, lower grades of grease, and fish oils to ceiling levels and by purchases of lard and rendered pork fat by soap manufacturers in early November. Military requirements for soap have increased recently and the outlook is for a reduced supply in 1945 of inedible tallow and greases and rosin for soap manufacture. The only lard to be used in civilian soap will be that now held by soap makers. Effective November 13, the purchase of lard and rendered pork fat for soap manufacture was again prohibited. A similar prohibition was in effect from January 1 to July 10, 1943.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Production and Stocks of Fats and Oils Reduced in September

Factory production of fats and oils in September, at 688 million pounds, was 4 percent less than in August (table 8). Cottonseed oil production increased seasonally, but not enough to offset entirely the seasonal decreases in output of butter and lard.

Total September output was 148 million pounds ~~less than~~ a year earlier. Production of cottonseed oil was 47 million pounds smaller than in September

1943, as a scarcity of labor has retarded harvesting and processing of the cotton crop this year. Cottonseed production in 1944 is estimated to be 9 percent greater than last year. Linseed oil production in September, at 70 million pounds, was 35 million pounds smaller than the exceptionally large output in September 1943. September output this year also was well under August. With reduced supplies of flaxseed in sight, some mills reduced the rate of crush. Other substantial declines from a year earlier were in lard, butter, fish oils, and edible tallow, including oleo oil and oleostearine. The decline in fish oil production reflects the exceptionally large output in September last year. Preliminary indications point to a large output of fish oil in October.

Factory and warehouse stocks continued to decline rapidly during September. At the end of the month they totaled 2,327 million pounds, 133 million pounds less than a month earlier (table 10). The largest declines during September were in lard and rendered pork fat (91 million pounds) and soybean oil (38 million pounds).

The level of stocks on September 30 this year, 436 million pounds higher than a year earlier, reflected an unusually large hog and cattle slaughter in the 1943-44 season. Inventories of lard and rendered pork fat on September 30, at 519 million pounds, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 325 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Stocks of inedible tallow and greases were 318 million pounds, 108 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Other items showed only moderate increases, or decreases. Inventories of edible vegetable oils, at 512 million pounds, were 27 million pounds (6 percent) larger than a year earlier. Cold-storage holdings of butter were down 92 million pounds, reflecting reduced procurement by Government agencies in 1944. Coconut oil inventories were reduced 50 million pounds.

The seasonal rise in stocks of fats and oils in early 1944 was greater than usual and continued longer. In most years the peak in stocks occurs in the spring, but in 1944 it was not reached until July 1. The decline to the October 1 low point also was unusually great in 1944. These unusual fluctuations were largely a result of the record output of lard in the first half of the year and large exports of lard and linseed oil in the July-September quarter.

Table 2.- Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils,
including cold-storage holdings of butter,
September 30, 1943 to September 30, 1944

Date	Stocks on date specified	Increase over a year earlier
	Million pounds	Million pounds
September 30, 1943	1,891	84
December 31, 1943	2,151	133
March 31	2,660	597
June 30	2,710	720
September 30	2,327	436

Commercial stocks of lard and rendered pork fat on October 1 are estimated to have been 89 million pounds. Estimates of commercial stocks at the end of each month from January to July 1944 were shown on page 6 of the August 1944 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation. For the intervening months the estimates are as follows: August 1, 175 million pounds; September 1, 116 million pounds.

Disappearance of Soybeans in 1943-44 Increased from Year Earlier

Total stocks of old-crop soybeans on October 1 were estimated at 14.4 million bushels compared with 12.5 million bushels a year earlier. Farm and country elevator stocks totaled 6.0 million bushels, 0.8 million bushels more than a year earlier. Stocks in terminal markets were 1.3 million bushels, up 0.6 million. Soybean processors held 5.2 million bushels, about 0.4 million more than a year earlier. Commodity Credit Corporation holdings, at 1.9 million bushels, were slightly larger than on October 1, 1943.

Total apparent disappearance of soybeans of 1943 crop was about 194 million bushels compared with 181 million bushels for the 1942 crop. Crushings of soybeans in 1943-44 totaled 142.3 million bushels compared with 133.5 million bushels in 1942-43. Apparent disappearance in 1943-44 in uses other than crushing was 51.6 million bushels compared with 47.2 million bushels a year earlier. Use of soybeans for seed and for full-fat flour, together with exports, was approximately the same in 1943-44 as a year earlier; the increase in noncrushing utilization may have been due to a somewhat greater use of whole or ground soybeans for feed than in 1942-43.

Table 3.- Soybeans: Production, stocks and estimated utilization, by quarters, October 1942-September 1944

Period	Production	Stocks: Beginning of period	Stocks: End of period	Total apparent disappearance	Utilization: Crushings	Utilization: Exports and estimated use for full-fat flour	Utilization: Seed	Utilization: Residual 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1942-43:								
Oct.-Dec.	187.2	6.0	169.7	23.5	25.1	.3	---	-1.9
Jan.-Mar.	---	169.7	116.0	53.7	38.5	.8	---	14.4
Apr.-June	---	116.0	47.4	68.6	41.2	.6	22.0	4.8
July-Sept.	---	47.4	12.5	34.9	28.7	.7	---	5.5
Crop year	187.2	6.0	12.5	180.7	133.5	2.4	22.0	22.8
1943-44:								
Oct.-Dec.	195.8	12.5	168.5	39.8	30.4	.9	---	8.5
Jan.-Mar.	---	168.5	109.9	58.6	43.3	.7	---	14.6
Apr.-June	---	109.9	48.5	61.4	36.8	.3	21.3	3.0
July-Sept.	---	48.5	14.4	34.1	31.8	.4	---	1.9
Crop year	195.8	12.5	14.4	193.9	142.3	2.3	21.3	28.0

1/ Includes use for feed, use as beans for direct human consumption, changes in stocks held by seed dealers, and loss.

Household Fat Salvage About 14 Million Pounds Monthly in 1944

Monthly data on collections of salvaged household fat are available from the beginning of the salvage program in August 1942 to September 1944. From August 1942 to December 12, 1943, collections were reported by renderers to the War Production Board, and these reports were compiled and published by WPB. Since reports were not received from all renderers, actual collections of household fat from August 1942 to December 1943 probably were somewhat larger than indicated by the published figures. Since December 12, 1943, renderers and master collectors have reported to the Office of Price Administration in connection with the points-for-fats plan. Estimates of monthly collections have been made by OPA on the basis of these reports. These estimates are believed to be close to the actual collections.

In the first 9 months of 1944, household salvage fat collections averaged 14 million pounds a month and accounted for 8 to 9 percent of the total output of inedible tallow and greases. This compares with reported collections in 1943 averaging about 7.5 million pounds a month, about 5.5 percent of the total production of inedible tallow and grease.

Table 4.- Household fat salvage collections compared with total apparent production of inedible tallow and greases, August 1942-September 1944

Month	1942			1943			1944		
	Household fat	Total inedible tallow and greases	Household fat as a percentage of total	Household fat	Total inedible tallow and greases	Household fat as a percentage of total	Household fat	Total inedible tallow and greases	Household fat as a percentage of total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
an.	---	---	---	5,986	---	---	13,696	---	---
Feb.	---	---	---	6,972	---	---	14,255	---	---
Mar.	---	---	---	7,336	---	---	16,063	---	---
Total,	---	---	---	20,294	403,312	5.0	44,014	552,602	8.0
Apr.	---	---	---	7,327	---	---	15,783	---	---
May	---	---	---	7,982	---	---	15,037	---	---
June	---	---	---	8,647	---	---	14,844	---	---
Total,	---	---	---	23,956	385,435	6.2	45,664	507,856	9.0
July	---	---	---	7,819	---	---	12,524	---	---
Aug.	3,016	---	---	7,342	---	---	12,763	---	---
Sept.	3,813	---	---	7,289	---	---	11,057	---	---
Total,	6,829	1/275,698	2.5	22,450	419,292	5.4	36,344	438,708	8.3
Oct.	4,821	---	---	7,379	---	---			
Nov.	4,718	---	---	6,860	---	---			
Dec.	5,099	---	---	9,140	---	---			
Total,	14,638	415,109	3.5	23,379	441,504	5.3			

Household fat salvage collections: August 1942-December 1943, War Production Board, compiled from reports from renderers; January-September 1944, Office of Price Administration, estimated collections based on reports from renderers and master collectors. Total apparent production of inedible tallow and greases: Computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks, from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ August and September only.

Most Fats and Oils Prices Remain at or near Ceiling

Prices of brown grease and fish oils continued slightly to moderately under ceilings in October, and prices of vegetable-oil foots (soapstock) declined from ceilings as crushing of new-crop cottonseed and soybeans got under way. In early November, however, prices of brown grease and soapstock returned to the ceilings. Later in the month, fish oil prices advanced to ceiling or near-ceiling levels.

Prices of lard and rendered pork fat continued at the ceilings in October and early November, with purchases by soap manufacturers reported in early November. Oiticica oil continues at approximately 20 cents per pound (drums, New York), about 6 cents below the maximum. Other fats and oils were at or near ceilings in October and November. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils in October stood at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average, unchanged from both a month earlier and a year earlier.

The mid-October average price received by farmers for soybeans was $2.04 per bushel, the support level for No. 1 or No. 2 new-crop green or yellow soybeans, compared with $1.93 per bushel a month earlier. Harvesting and marketing of soybeans were well advanced by the end of October. The average price for farmers' stock peanuts in mid-October was 7.7 cents per pound, 0.2 cents per pound higher than in mid-September. Average prices for flaxseed and cottonseed in mid-October, at $2.90 per bushel and $52.70 per ton, were little changed from a month earlier.

WFA Purchases of Fats and Oils Small in October

Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration in October, including margarine and soap in terms of fat content, totaled 37 million pounds. This was almost 70 percent more than a month earlier but more than 75 percent under the January-August average of 150 million pounds per month. Lard and rendered pork fat accounted for 35 million pounds of total October purchases.

Table 5.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1942-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944 Sept.	1944 Oct.	1944 Jan.-Oct.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	1/	34	120	2	1	104
Lard and rendered pork fat...	326	654	882	11	35	769
Other animal fats and oils 2/	2	30	61	1/	1/	2
Linseed oil	---	70	391	---	---	212
Soybean oil	---	17	22	7	1/	99
Other vegetable oils	---	82	49	1/	---	1
Shortening	---	46	62	1	1/	5
Margarine (fat content) 3/...	1	77	72	1/	1/	58
Soap (fat content) 3/........	---	16	23	1	1	8
Total fat equivalent	329	1,026	1,682	22	37	1,258

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils. 3/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Purchases of Lard for Use in Soap Prohibited

Amendment 1 to War Food Order 42b, issued November 11, prohibits use of lard or rendered pork fat purchased after November 12 in the manufacture of soap. This action was taken because of declining supplies of lard in regular commercial channels.

Import Controls over Fats and Oils Transferred to WFA

Import controls over fats and oils, as well as other agricultural products, were transferred on November 13 from the War Production Board to the War Food Administration. This transfer was effected by issuing War Food Order 63 to govern imports of specified agricultural commodities and by amending General Imports Order M-63 of the WPB to omit agricultural items from the list of commodities subject to the provisions of that order. Control over importation of fish-liver oils remains with WPB.

Under WFO-63, specific authorization is required for private importation of the following fats, oils, and oilseeds; Babassu nuts, kernels, and oil; butter; coconut oil and copra; cohune nuts, kernels and oil; cottonseed oil; fatty acids of vegetable, animal, or fish fats or oils; lard, including rendered pork fat; lard compounds and substitutes (shortening); linseed oil and flaxseed; neat's-foot oil and neat's-foot stock; oleo oil and oleostearin; ouricury nuts, kernels, and oil; palm-kernel oil and palm kernels; palm oil; peanut oil; peanuts, shelled and not shelled; rapeseed oil and rapeseed; sesame oil and sesame seed; sunflower oil and sunflower seed; tallow, edible and inedible, including oleo stock; tung oil; and combinations and mixtures containing animal or vegetable oils. Fish-liver oils, except cod-liver oil, remain subject to General Imports Order M-63.

Several fat and oil items were removed from import control on November 13 by omission from WFO 63. These items were as follows: Castor beans and oil; hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats; lard oil; muru-muru nuts, kernels, and oil; olive oil, inedible; olive-oil sulphured ("foots"); seal oil; tucum nuts, kernels, and oil; whale oil (except sperm oil); glycerin.

Several other fats and oils had been exempted earlier in 1944 from the provisions of M-63. The record of these changes is as follows: Removed from control March 30 - hemp seed and oil; rubber seed and oil. Removed from control June 29 - cacahuananche seeds and oil; cashew-nut kernel oil; cashew-nut shell liquid; corn oil, edible; macauba oil; oiticica oil; sperm oil; vegetable oil foots (excluding olive oil "foots") and soapstock; vegetable tallow; wool grease and degras. Removed from control July 5 - cod oil; olive oil, edible.

Additions of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1942 to the list of items subject to import control under General Imports Order M-63 were noted currently in The Fats and Oils Situation. Subsequent additions, all in 1943, were as follows: January 18 - cacahuananche oil. March 5 - cacahuananche seeds; lard, including rendered pork fat; lard oil; lard compounds and substitutes (shortening). April 2 - peanuts, shelled and not shelled; seal oil. May 14 - macauba oil. September 23 - olive oil, edible, inedible, and sulphured ("foots").

Table 6.-Linseed oil: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent domestic disappearance, 1912-44

Year	Factory production			Imports 3/	Exports 4/	Factory and warehouse stocks, Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disappearance
	From imported seed 1/	From domestic seed 2/	Total				
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1912	144,384	317,272	461,656	2,134	3,151	---	460,639
1913	116,366	497,611	613,977	1,213	11,931	---	603,259
1914	170,438	336,984	507,422	4,350	1,995	---	509,777
1915	270,332	241,256	511,588	663	10,045	---	502,206
1916	242,021	289,565	531,586	711	6,180	---	526,117
1917	173,510	308,689	482,199	633	11,485	---	471,347
1918	239,281	136,171	375,452	196	5,806	---	369,842
1919	259,082	193,846	452,928	16,143	11,319	81,406	457,752
1920	454,617	30,655	485,272	35,200	5,367	104,111	492,400
1921	227,783	255,135	482,918	60,091	3,517	123,728	519,875
1922	275,551	180,963	456,514	144,137	2,746	81,564	640,069
1923	449,661	203,903	653,564	43,097	3,013	97,512	677,700
1924	306,562	399,024	705,586	13,247	2,387	106,990	706,968
1925	305,099	458,723	763,822	13,607	2,487	155,847	726,085
1926	416,724	303,386	720,110	15,041	2,567	174,243	714,188
1927	403,246	373,468	776,714	946	2,525	193,862	755,516
1928	324,852	426,593	751,445	173	1,965	158,033	785,482
1929	448,009	315,567	763,576	9,961	2,208	140,856	788,506
1930	234,001	282,325	516,326	2,125	1,592	113,423	544,292
1931	267,599	253,136	520,735	235	1,094	154,484	478,815
1932	146,340	180,229	326,569	25	842	121,770	358,466
1933	255,489	150,459	405,948	11,257	828	157,736	380,411
1934	261,862	108,907	370,769	2,781	653	113,721	416,912
1935	324,503	177,540	502,043	2,232	986	146,526	470,484
1936	283,946	172,013	455,959	760	973	117,300	484,972
1937	533,725	131,374	665,099	402	987	191,483	590,331
1938	292,522	148,092	440,614	123	890	141,803	489,527
1939	305,176	259,332	564,508	49	2,566	142,457	561,337
1940	225,156	381,090	606,246	11	4,770	153,804	590,140
1941	402,159	465,957	868,116	90	7,209	198,486	816,315
1942	---	---	960,248	N.A.	N.A.	297,244	831,579
1943	---	---	917,447	N.A.	N.A.	276,773	773,484
1944						5/303,378	6/725,000

Total production, 1912, 1914, 1916-18, from Supplement to U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 769; 1913 and 1915, oil equivalent of production of flaxseed preceding year minus seed requirements and plus net imports of flaxseed. Production, 1919-43, foreign trade, and stocks, Bureau of the Census. Apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Estimated oil content of net imports of flaxseed. 2/ Total production minus estimated oil content of net imports of flaxseed. 3/ General imports, 1912-33; beginning January 1934, imports for consumption. 4/ Reexports included, 1912-33. 5/ Stocks on October 31. 6/ Estimate, based on computed disappearance in first 9 months.

Table 7.- Apparent domestic disappearance of linseed oil and quick-drying oils, and utilization of castor oil in drying-oil products, 1912-44

Year	Linseed oil: Use in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks	Linseed oil: Use in other products	Linseed oil: Total apparent disappearance	Tung oil	Perilla oil	Oiticica oil	Castor oil 1/	Total, tung, perilla, oiticica, and castor
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1912	---	---	460,639	42,707	---	---	---	42,707
1913	---	---	603,259	42,405	76	---	---	42,481
1914	---	---	509,777	30,031	42	---	---	30,073
1915	---	---	502,206	33,867	79	---	---	33,946
1916	---	---	526,117	57,517	168	---	---	57,685
1917	---	---	471,347	40,847	976	---	---	41,823
1918	---	---	369,842	41,613	922	---	---	42,535
1919	---	---	457,752	51,360	4,743	---	---	56,103
1920	---	---	492,400	59,440	7,582	---	---	67,022
1921	---	---	519,875	37,623	652	---	---	38,275
1922	---	---	640,069	67,694	2,208	---	---	69,902
1923	---	---	677,700	82,491	6,441	---	---	88,932
1924	---	---	706,968	78,036	3,016	---	---	81,052
1925	---	---	726,085	86,705	6,017	---	---	92,722
1926	---	---	714,188	92,278	7,401	---	---	99,679
1927	---	---	755,516	84,668	5,358	---	---	90,026
1928	---	---	785,482	95,367	2,011	---	---	97,378
1929	---	---	788,506	109,530	5,574	---	---	115,104
1930	---	---	544,292	99,581	8,838	---	---	108,419
1931	471,318	7,497	478,815	91,160	12,353	---	1,936	105,449
1932	353,989	4,477	358,466	75,081	12,071	---	1,608	88,760
1933	375,923	4,488	380,411	103,709	26,522	---	2,466	132,697
1934	408,886	8,026	416,912	114,965	24,889	---	2,678	142,532
1935	465,021	5,463	470,484	127,622	64,257	---	3,858	195,737
1936	478,026	6,946	484,972	118,896	112,400	2,622	4,794	238,712
1937	570,788	19,543	590,331	148,157	39,732	3,284	7,722	198,895
1938	479,813	9,714	489,527	90,295	41,894	3,969	6,043	142,201
1939	548,876	12,461	561,337	105,596	52,159	17,172	11,844	186,771
1940	575,524	14,616	590,140	66,937	19,514	14,510	24,857	125,818
1941	784,481	31,834	816,315	68,515	8,575	26,785	46,295	150,170
1942	775,748	55,831	831,579	10,636	3,712	9,172	52,432	75,952
1943	698,231	75,253	773,484	8,228	1,990	1,658	16,913	28,789
1944 2/	650,000	75,000	725,000	10,000	400	15,000	80,000	105,400

Use of linseed oil in the drying-oil industries represents total apparent disappearance minus use in "other products" reported by Bureau of the Census. Apparent disappearance of linseed, tung, perilla, and oiticica oils computed from data on production, trade, and stocks, from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Utilization in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks, Bureau of the Census. In recent years this has consisted mainly of dehydrated castor oil, but small quantities of No. 1 and No. 3 castor oil also are used.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 8.- Factory production of fats and oils, specified periods, 1942-44

Item	Sept. 1943	1944		July-Sept. quarter		
		Aug.	Sept.	1942	1943	1944
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Food fats and oils						
Creamery butter	125.4	130.5	113.4	494.0	457.3	397.6
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	141.0	153.2	111.3	363.9	506.5	453.5
Oleo oil edible animal stearine and edible tallow	19.6	14.5	12.4	71.1	63.8	39.3
Total edible animal fats	286.0	298.2	237.1	929.0	1,027.6	890.4
Corn oil	20.4	17.9	16.3	61.9	57.4	50.3
Cottonseed oil	152.6	29.8	105.4	212.4	212.3	153.1
Peanut oil	4.7	8.1	4.9	21.4	27.3	19.1
Soybean oil	76.3	97.2	82.9	172.6	263.9	276.5
Total edible vegetable oils	254.0	153.0	209.5	468.3	560.9	499.0
Soap fats and oils						
Tallow inedible	70.5	80.4	70.3	244.6	204.3	223.9
Greases, excluding wool grease	43.5	50.8	42.4	125.4	138.3	144.0
Fish oil	45.1	23.6	31.6	71.6	82.2	77.8
Coconut oil	16.3	1/	1/	26.1	34.4	2/ 8.3
Total	175.4	154.8	144.3	467.7	459.2	454.0
Drying and miscellaneous oils						
Linseed oil	105.0	87.8	70.2	225.1	234.0	256.6
Castor oil	11.8	12.2	13.7	29.3	28.0	42.2
Neat's-foot oil	.2	.2	.3	1.1	.6	.6
Wool grease	1.3	1.5	1.5	4.2	3.7	4.4
Fish - liver oil	.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.5	3.4
Other vegetable oils	1.4	8.4	10.3	2.2	3.7	23.1
Total	120.5	111.3	97.1	263.3	272.5	330.3
Grand total	835.9	717.3	688.0	2,128.3	2,320.2	2,173.7

1/ Included in "other vegetable oils".
2/ July only; August and September included in "other vegetable oils."

Table 9.- Indicated production of fats and oils from domestic materials, 1940-44

Item	Year beginning	Crop year			
		1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	Oct.	2,287	2,153	2,070	1,834
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,285	2,440	2,860	3,460
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,733	1,626	1,941
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	272	213
Neat's-foot oil	Oct.	4	5	3	3
Wool grease	Oct.	14	15	15	16
Marine animal oils	July	173	216	165	172
Corn oil	Oct.	186	242	240	214
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,401	1,236
Linseed oil 2/	July	494	546	729	724
Olive oil	Nov.	11	8	10	6
Peanut oil	Sept.	174	77	131	135
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,206	1,219
Tung oil	Dec.	4	2	5	2
Total 3/		9,331	9,671	10,733	11,175

Item	Calendar year				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 4/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	2,240	2,268	2,130	2,014	1,839
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	2,343	2,281	2,469	3,061	3,250
Inedible tallow and grease total	1,375	1,551	1,741	1,650	1,900
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	187	234	277	259	195
Neat's-foot oil	4	4	5	3	3
Wool grease	10	13	15	15	17
Marine animal oils	188	221	158	177	185
Corn oil	158	203	248	239	210
Cottonseed oil	1,274	1,392	1,386	1,313	1,160
Linseed oil 2/	381	466	700	715	770
Olive oil	4	10	7	10	6
Peanut oil	84	150	77	152	105
Soybean oil	533	586	762	1,234	1,240
Tung oil	5/	4	2	5	3
Total 3/	8,781	9,383	9,977	10,847	10,883

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Agriculture, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Domestic production calculated as total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed. 3/ Excluding production of oils not reported separately by the Bureau of the Census, such as mustardseed oil and walnut oil. 4/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 10.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils crude basis, September 30, 1942-44, July 31 and August 31, 1944

Items grouped by major use	Sept. 30, 1942	Sept. 30, 1943	1944 July 31	1944 Aug. 31	1944 Sept. 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils					
Butter 1/	123.6	232.5	138.0	137.9	140.3
Lard and rendered pork fat	61.3	194.2	665.2	609.6	518.8
Oleo oil	3.5	8.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Stearine animal edible	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.4
Tallow edible	10.5	12.9	20.2	20.7	14.4
Total, edible animal fats	201.2	450.3	827.5	772.0	676.8
Corn oil 2/	41.6	30.2	22.4	21.0	20.3
Cottonseed oil 2/	279.8	217.9	289.6	226.8	242.2
Olive oil, edible	7.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Peanut oil 3/	15.6	32.4	48.3	44.8	40.5
Sesame oil	4/	1.1	1.9	3.7	3.1
Soybean oil 3/	111.1	200.4	273.5	241.9	203.5
Total edible vegetable oils	455.2	484.6	637.8	540.2	511.7
Soap fats and oils					
Greases, excluding wool grease	98.7	86.9	181.7	163.7	156.3
Tallow inedible	236.7	122.4	188.1	177.7	161.4
Palm oil 2/	94.6	69.5	58.2	54.1	56.5
Fish oil	124.4	125.2	102.1	109.1	129.0
Marine mammal oil	40.5	37.8	53.3	51.7	50.2
Olive oil, inedible and foots	11.9	6.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Total, slow-lathering oils	606.8	448.4	587.0	559.7	556.6
Babassu oil 2/	11.6	11.5	2.5	5.7	5.4
Coconut oil 3/	136.2	155.4	116.6	103.5	105.9
Palm-kernel oil 2/	1.5	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric acid oils	149.3	166.9	119.1	109.2	111.3
Drying oils					
Castor oil, dehydrated 5/	9.4	8.2	11.9	11.1	11.2
Linseed oil	242.9	182.4	320.3	323.0	310.7
Oiticica oil	9.0	6.3	4.7	4.6	4.7
Perilla oil	2.8	.8	.3	.3	.3
Tung oil	32.3	29.7	25.0	24.6	23.6
Total, drying oils	296.4	227.4	362.2	363.6	350.5
Other industrial					
Neat's-foot oil	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
Wool grease	5.3	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Cod and cod-liver oil	14.8	13.0	11.9	12.7	12.9
Other fish-liver oil	2.4	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.5
Castor-oil, No. 1 and No. 3	19.7	37.7	44.9	42.6	39.5
Rape oil	17.9	22.7	17.1	15.6	13.6
Other vegetable oils 6/	35.1	32.4	21.8	34.7	43.7
Total	98.1	113.5	104.5	115.1	120.5
Grand total	1,806.9	1,891.2	2,638.4	2,459.9	2,327.4

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, War Food Administration. Grand total computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government.

1/ Cold-storage stocks. 2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.93. 3/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.94. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. 6/ Includes some food oils.

Table 11.- Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials, October 1942 and 1943, August-October 1944

Item	Unit	Oct. 1942	Oct. 1943	1944 Aug.	1944 Sept.	1944 Oct.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	75.00	75.00	75.00	1/72.40	61.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.46	52.50	53.20	52.30	52.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	2.46	2.99	3.10	3.10	3.10
Flaxseed, United States average	"	2.25	2.79	2.88	2.89	2.90
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	11.88	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	"	5.77	7.05	7.64	7.51	7.71
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	1.88	1.94	2.04	---
Soybeans, United States average	"	1.58	1.80	1.90	1.93	2.04

Compiled from Oil Paint and Drug Reporter, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Revised.

Table 12.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, October 1942 and 1943, August-October 1944

Item 1/	Oct. 1942	Oct. 1943	1944 Aug.	1944 Sept.	1944 Oct.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	52.90	51.50	45.50	45.50	46.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	36.25	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	41.90	54.45	54.45	54.45	54.45
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	36.45	45.50	45.50	45.50	2/45.50
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	33.75	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	37.75	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	42.70	51.90	51.90	52.00	52.00

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

2/ Beginning October 17, 1944 quoted as 32 percent protein.

Table 13.--Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption and materials used in manufacture, United States September 1942 and 1943, July-September 1944

Item	September		1944 1/		
	1942	1943	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	9,260	4,092	7,862	4,402	2,262
Uncolored	30,376	46,514	26,859	33,263	48,821
Total 2/	39,636	50,606	34,720	37,665	51,083
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	31,063	46,676	28,121	34,353	48,773
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	2,217	1,331	752	706	734
Oleostearine	215	345	248	217	229
Lard, neutral	735	962	631	523	729
Lard stearine		---	---	---	---
Oleo stock	335	253	130	46	43
Tallow	24	34	---	---	---
Monostearine	10	37	34	35	41
Total, animal	3,536	2,962	1,795	1,527	1,776
Cottonseed oil	13,487	23,852	10,911	13,755	19,629
Soybean oil	14,496	12,631	13,561	12,998	16,884
Peanut oil	75	629	1,341	1,507	1,855
Corn oil	142	285	486	870	1,265
Cottonseed stearine	62	6	---	---	---
Linseed oil	---	638	189	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	3	---	---	---
Soya flakes	---	5	36	21	---
Total domestic vegetable	28,262	38,049	26,524	29,151	39,633
Sunflower oil	---	---	---	1	---
Total, foreign vegetable	---	---	---	1	---
Total, fats and oils	31,798	41,011	28,319	30,679	41,409
Milk	7,143	8,768	6,117	6,684	8,948
Salt	1,274	1,662	992	1,829	1,616
Derivative of glycerin	71	87	46	58	87
Lecithin	24	46	33	44	47
Soda (benzoate of)	23	28	25	27	31
Vitamin concentrate	8	10	6	7	9
Color	5	3	5	4	1
Estearine	---	---	5	8	10
Miscellaneous	---	2	1	3	1
Total, other materials	8,548	10,606	7,230	8,664	10,750
Total, all materials	40,346	51,617	35,549	39,343	52,159

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

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